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Although this book is clear and brief, confining itself to essential principles and facts, it is by no means an elementary treatise. The subject as a whole is treated very broadly, presupposing a considerable knowledge of social science, economics and political theory. Its outlook is to society as a whole advancing by means of democratic state organization.

FREDERICK C. HICKS.

New Hampshire as a Royal Province. BY WILLIAM HENRY FRY, Ph.D.
(New York: Columbia University Studies in History, Economics
and Public Law. 1908. Volume xxix, no. 2. Pp. 526.)

This study is a careful and scholarly account of the provincial history of a colony that, playing a less conspicuous part in early American history than that of some of her neighbors, is frequently overlooked or only casually referred to. The author has made a careful investigation into original sources, to which he gives full and specific references in foot-notes; and, as a whole, the narrative is clear and well written.

The introductory chapter gives a fairly extensive historical summary of the colony from the original grants to its establishment as a royal province. The factional struggles and the contests over titles to land stand out as the chief events. In the main portion of the work, that discussing New Hampshire as a royal province from 1679 to the American Revolution, the author follows the topical rather than the chronological method. The executive, the legislature, the land system, finance, justice and military affairs are discussed in turn. While this leads to a certain amount of repetition in viewing the same events from different stand-points, the general effect is good. By this method, the clearness secured in developing the various institutions probably more than compensates for the lack of connected narrative.

To the student of political science, the study is especially interesting since it shows more clearly than usual the steps by which the governor's powers, extensive in the royal commissions, were gradually limited in practice, or taken over by the assembly. For this process, the author considers the intercolonial and Indian wars, coupled with the assembly's control of the purse, mainly responsible. The development of internal legislative organization—the bicameral system, the speaker, rules, committees, etc.—is also excellently portrayed. The disputes over land grants and boundaries, and the disastrous experiments in finance are typical of the American colonial period.

The last chapter, on military affairs, is not quite up to the standard of the remainder of the work; its arrangement and condensation making it somewhat of an anti-climax to an otherwise excellent monograph. The Appendix contains lists of the royal commissions issued, of the speakers of the house, and of the assemblies. The chief sources referred to are the Provincial Papers and the New Hampshire State Papers.

The author, in general, limits himself to statements of fact, and draws few conclusions. A few exceptions are found, for instance, on p. 87, where, discussing the union of New Hampshire and Massachusetts under the same governor, he states, "Although the personal union of the two provinces was undoubtedly a distinct advantage when considered from a military standpoint, it was in many respects detrimental to the interests of New Hampshire and gave rise at times to considerable friction and ill-feeling." Again, on p. 208, after tracing the expanding powers of the lower house, he says, "It is highly probable that the lower house would have made still further inroads upon the various powers of the governor and council, had not the Revolution broken out and swept away the royal government."

RAYMOND GARFIELD GETTELL.

Legislative and Judicial History of the Fifteenth Amendment. By JOHN MABRY MATHEWS. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1909. Pp. 126.)

Mr. Mathews has written an accurate, well-balanced study that is remarkably free from errors, and also treats of a controversial subject with fine self-control and little show of partisan judgment. The monograph traces the formation of the fifteenth amendment and its passage through congress, the interpretation put upon it by that body, the ratification by the states, enforcement legislation, and judicial interpretation, with the status of the last at the present time.

Says the author: "The groups of men favoring a suffrage amendment of some kind were . . . the politicians, who aimed at congressional control over southern elections; the nationalists, who desired a strong central government, and the universal suffragists, or humanitarians, as they may be called, who were laboring to base the enjoyment of political rights upon no distinction less comprehensive than humanity itself. Over against all three of these, and opposed to a suffrage amendment of any kind, were the local autonomists, proud of local tradition